NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876.

#### Vol ... X X X VI .... No. 11,095.

# THE ADVENT OF WAR.

EUROPE GREATLY AGITATED. ALL AEMISTICES REJECTED BY SERVIA OR MONTE-NEGRO-RUSSIA SEEKING THE APPROVAL OF THE OTHER POWERS - WAR RISKS REQUIRED IN

Europe continues greatly agitated. Rússia is seeking to gain the approval of the other Powers in dealing with Turkey. Servia and Montenegro have both declared that they will accept no armistice. Distrust continues in financial circles in Europe, while in this city the progress of events is watched anxjously by the commercial community. Greece is preparing for war, and England is sending troops to the Mediterranean. All the minor incidents in the current news indicate the approach of war between Russia and Turkey.

THE APPROACH OF THE CONFLICT.

THE BRITISH PREMIER ASSAILED BY A RUSSIAN JOURNAL-BRITISH TROOPS EMBARKED FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN-GREECE PREPARING FOR WAR.

St. Petersburg, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876. The Golos yesterday published an article violently attacking Lord Beaconsfield, the British Premier. The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg to-day expresses regret for the unseemly character of the

VIENNA, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876. The Tagblatt announces that Servia and Montenegro have resolved to accept no armistice.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876. A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says: "At the present moment the Great Powers are supporting the proposals which Russia has made to the Porte in exactly the same terms as previously adopted by England. Russia prefers to avoid isolated action as long as possible, and, in reply to all evertures intended to weaken the triple alliance, has intimated her intention to adhere thereto, and has further pointed out to one Power that the supposition that a nisunderstanding might arise between Austria and herself is in no way justified by the state of affairs."

THE CZAR UNWILLING TO ACT ALONE. Berlin, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876.

The semi-official North German Gazette this evening announces that it learns from a good source in St. Petersburg that the Czarowitz will shortly leave Livadia for Vienna, Berlin, and London for the purpose of personally promoting unanimous action of the Great Powers in the interest of a satisfactory solution of the Eastern question. According to assurances given in St. Petersburg circles, the Czar still adheres to his resolution not to act singly or abandon his alliances. LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876.

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says. "Lord Loftus, the British Embassador to Russia, will shortly proceed to Livadia. This is regarded as a symptom of a possible understanding between En-A Reuter telegram from Constantinople announces

that Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Embassador to Turkey, who had been on leave of absence, returned to that city last night.

WAR RISKS ON BRITISH VESSELS.

This morning's Financial says: "A war risk of five shillings per cent was required yesterday by Lloyds and various insurance companies on British vessels trading between England, Australia, and the East. No business is yet reported in risks on Russian, Austrian, and Italian vessels, but the rates on these would of course be higher."

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT WOOLWICH Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship Jumna left Portsmouth yesterday for India, with 934 artillerymen and upward of 70 officers, surgeons, &c. She will The departure of the troops from Woolwich for Portsmouth was witnessed by vast crowds, and the Crimean war. The Times announces that the Jumna

change in the destination of the troops. THE DUKE DECAZES NOT TO RESIGN. A rumor was circulated here yesterday that the Duke Decazes, the French Minister of Foreign Afde Chanderdy, but it is to-day pronounced to be

orders, in case circumstances should necessitate a

GREECE GETTING READY FOR WAR. VIENNA, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876

The newspapers here publish intelligence from Athens announcing that the Greek Government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies proposals for calling out 60,000 men and demanding a credit of 50,000,000 drachmas (\$8,500,000), and authority to contract a loan of 10,000,000 drachmas (\$1,700,000). GREAT ANXIETY THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

It is impossible to draw conclusions from the mass of conflicting telegrams about the intentions of Russia and the position of the other Powers. The correspondents who are usually the best informed are at fault now, and any assertions of pretended facts which may find their way to the United States should be regarded with great caution. Each capital city in Europe is telegraphing to others, asking is it peace or war, but no one can answer positively. The reported revival of the triple alliance is uncon firmed, but as yet the statement is uncontradicted. The publication of the Russian note refusing to agree to a six months' armistice, in the Berlin Imperial Advertiser-the German official gazette-is construed to imply that Germany is in full accord with the other hand, the correspondent of The Times at Vienna-a good authority-repeats the assertion that England, France, and Italy declared to the Porte their acceptance of the six months' armistice, and that Austria expressed herself from the first in its favor. She refrained from promising definitely before knowing the views of Russia and Germany, but has frankly informed them that in her opinion Turkey's proposals are such as might be

The correspondent believes that in view of public opinion, which favors a long armistice, and the probable attitude of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament, it will be very difficult for the Government to reject the Turkish proposal. Its acceptance by England, France, and Italy renders this all the

## BRITISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

PLYMOUTH, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876. Orders have been received at the Devonport Dock-Yard to complete the repairs on the four turret steamships Cyclops, Hydra, Gorgon, and Hecate, each carrying four guns, and on the iron-clad steamer Agineourt, carrying 28 guns. Three composite gun vessels are building here, and two others in private yards are being prepared for commission.

THE STOCK EXCHANGES DISTRUSTFUL.

The Stock Exchange this morning opened freer from a feeling of panic than it did yesterday, and most stocks were slightly firmer. Consols were at last night's closing price. Russians and Egyptians were about one per cent, and Turkish fractionally higher, but Hungarians were one per cent lower. The absence of definite news merely checked sales. There are no indications of a recovery of confidence this morning. The London stock market and the Continental bourses, however, all closed more settled. Prices were slightly firmer, but there was no

ENGLAND TO REMAIN OBSERVANT. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

The Cabinet met yesterday. All the Ministers were present. Commenting on the subject, The

The meeting was rendered necessary by the critical state of affairs in Europe, for the negotiations which have eccupied the last tweive months are virtually at an end and war between Risasis and Turkey is supposed to be many whose opinions are in somewhat remarkable shavoidable. Every resolution at a time like this is more mentons. Even the conclusion that nothing remains to be done is one which a single Minister might decline to be responsible for. The Ministers met only to come the responsible for. The Ministers met only to come the conclusions accord the conclusions at which the same category, and people may well ask wherein do they differ from Lord Hartington, Sir William Harcourt,

to stand aside and see the developments contest.

Enriand has never undertaken to interfere in the affairs of the Continent without continental aliles. There is no good ground for believing that we should have real support from any Power in a war for the defense of the Turkish State. Effectual resistance to Russian power must proceed from Austria and Germany. It appears unlikely that either of them will take a hostile position toward Russia, all having finally returned to the triple alliance.

AUSTRIA'S COURSE OUTLINED.

AUSTRIA'S COURSE OUTLINED.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times telegraphs It is understood that the Austrian reply to the Czar's econd letter, while promising neutrality in the event of Russian invasion of Bulgaria, practically reserves for ustria the right of operating in any other part of urkey.

EXTENT OF RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

The Times's correspondent at Paris says: There is no doubt of complete accord between Russia, icrmany, and Austria. It can easily be seen that England and France will not break their neutrality. Therefore Russia only has Turkey to face. The only dinister of the Ottoman Cabinet who believed that Turcey might defend herself and receive European aid has

irkey cannot rough in the six weeks' armistice, it is be-lef they hesitate about the six weeks' armistice, it is be-use they wish to know the conditions to which they ill have to submit. What Russia wants is now known, id the Ottoman Cabinet will probably resign themselves it.

Russia wishes the absolute independence of Servia, the Russia wisses the ansoque independence of with an extension of territory, and the annexation of the port of Spissia and the political and administrative autonomy of Besnia, Herzegovinia, and Bulgaria.

She wishes to strip off Bessarabia, taken from her in 1856, and to have the liberty of the Dardanelles establish, and to have the liberty of the Dardanelles establish.

#### ENGLAND AND THE TURKISH QUESTION.

PROBABILITY OF LORD BEACONSFIELD'S RETIRE-MENT-LORD DERBY INTRUSTED WITH THE FOR-EIGN POLICY OF THE NATION-MR. GLADSTONE INVITED TO REASSUME THE LIBERAL LEADER-SHIP-A COALITION POSSIBLE—COURT INTRIGUES. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

garian atrocities, the Servian war, and indeed of the whole Eastern question itself-to a great extent induced by it-there once again rises a good deal of speculation as to the leadership of the two great political partnes. There are those who ominously say that Lord Beaconsfield will retire from the Cabinet at the end of the year, and again there are others who affirm that ere Parliament meets Lord Harrington will give place to Mr. Gladstone. Both assertions are to some extent based upon facts which de velop themselves in the politics of the hour. Though with a thin vail of medesty Lord Beacons field told the Buckinghamshire farmers that Her Majesty could not think of dispensing with his services, and that his colleagues had pressed bun to remain in office, he has himself given rise by his ac tions to the speculation which is rife concerning him. It was generally considered that it was his policy which was being pursued in regard to Eastern affairs-and in the earlier stages no doubt the supposition was correct-but of late the signs have been rather the other way. Even in the famou embark another battery of artillery at Plymouth. Aylesbury speech, Lord Beaconsfield spoke more as one who followed than as one who led. His allusions to Lord Derby and Lord Derby's acts were excitement displayed was the greatest since the hardly those of one who had dictated, but rather of one who had acquiesced. Though pressed to receive has been directed to call at Gibraltar and Malta for the deputation from the City of London, he delegated the task to the Foreign Minister, and he has carefully abstained from claiming credit for what has been done of late. The whole of the recent negotiations have the appearance of a resignation to Lord Derby of the task of settling the fairs, was about to resign, to be succeeded by Count difficulty, and of getting the Government out of the scrape into which the high-handed to try on the spot and to scattere those policy of its chief had landed it. He is wise enough who are guilty. After what has followed the to know that a far larger proportion of people have other inquiries, it is too much to expect to foreign affairs. These and other facts are urged as instances which induce a belief in Lord Beaconsfield's speedy retirement from office,

As to Mr. Gladstone, the gossip arises solely from his action on the Eastern question. He has comforward, and, with an earnestness, a fervor, and an eloquence which even surpasses himself, esponsee the popular side in the Turkish controversy. Why did he do it ! His own answer is that "as the only surviving member of the Cabinet which was responsible for the Crimean war," he feels that "the esponsibility of silence is one too great to be borne," So far as Mr. Gladstone himself is concerned, I should prefer to take his own version of his reason than the one found by the political prophets. Those who know Mr. Gladstone will know well enough that he had no such motive as that ascribed to him in thus rashing into the political arena at a time of abnormal popular excitement. They will know that his one and only object was, as he said, to guide to a beneficent end the tide of popular feeling which was obbing and flowing it knew not whither. Yet those who know him best will have the greatest difficulty in finding an answer to the query now very frequently put in what light would Mr. Gladstone at the present moment regard a powerful and spontaneous call for him to come ack to his old place. It we look around and consider the likelihood of such a call being made, the aspect is certainly not unfavorable. The Liberal party is disintegrated almost to atoms. Scarcely one dozen of its members agree with another dozen; the Whigs and the Radicals are hopelessly apart, and there is no question on which they are likely to unite under the present management. In the past Mr. Gladstone has led the Whigs and the Radicals as one homogeneous whole, Could be do it again † I will not give my own answer to this question, but will recount one or two recent circumstances which appear to some extent to supply an answer. The extreme Radicals are everywhere calling out for Mr. Gladstone. They naturally enough do not like what they not inaptly call the diluted Toryism of Lord Hartington and Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Potter, the present occupier of the late Richard Cobden's seat at Rochdale has emphatically declared that he must come, andsome see a significance in the assertion-declared that he will. Mr. Chamberlain, the newly-elected Radical member from Birmingbam, has expressed a similar opinion, and even Mr. Fawcett has openly avowed his regret that he did not in times past give his exleader a more cordial support. This is a decidedly different tone to that which the Radicals used to adopt. Has a compact been made between the Radicals and the "recluse of Hawarden" to work

together, or has it some other meaning ? May there not be another aspect to this? In the ease of Lord Beaconsfield's retirement what direction will the Conservative party take? Will they work on the lines he has laid down, and will the new leader lead without falling into the vices and mistakes of his predecessor? If so the Radicals may well be in dread of a coalition between the Whigs and the general body of Conservatives. Sir Stafford Northcote is the new leader in the Commons. He is a man far above mediocrity; for a statesman he is

far as present action is concerned this only represents the almost unanimous desire of the nation.

There is to be no ultimatum or contingent declaration of war. There will, moreover, be no Autumn session of Parliament. The Cabinet did nothing which can just by prevailing fears of British participation in the war. It will be understood this result does not involve a positive decision respecting events which are still uncertain, and the positive will change continually. It amounts only to this: that the existence of virtual war between Russia and the Porte does not circuit war between Russia and the Porte does not circuit attention of the Irish Church, but I rather doubt whether, if that institution were still in existence, Lord Hartington could and Sir William Harcourt would be found to take a leading position in such a movement. At all events they have a profound be life in the existence of the English Establishment. But on this question so indeed has Mr. Gladstone. The only hope of the Liberal party as at present organized lies in the adoption by the new chief of a should the compromising of her interests ever call for interference. All we can see at present is that a war of race and religion sufficiently formidable is likely to ensure in Eastern Europe. If it was permissible policy to wait and see what would come of the struggle between the Turks and their rebellious subjects, it is not now wrong to stand aside and see the development of the same contest.

Encland has never undertaken to interfere in the

-the English Commissioner sent by Sir Henry Elliot to Bulgaria-were both in that country pursuing independent investigations; and prelimi nary accounts which had appeared informed us that from 12,000 to 15,000 Christians had been ma sacred, while festering corpses still covered the ground in many places. It was too much even for the Turkish Government, even by the aid of its mixed commission, to deny these allegations; and consequently a stery was in-We were told that the Bulgarians had dug up corpses from the cemeteries, and disposed them apor the floors of the churches and in other places, to lead the English and American Commissio

the Government felt constrained to make some show ommitted the atrocities had been arrested and were being sent under escort to Constantinople, where they would be tried. This report having beer officially published, there appeared at last some probability that those who headed the movement would be brought to justice. Vain hope; the Bashi-Bazouks and Circussians together and defies the authorities to arrest him. Be this as it may, the official programme has been changed, for another mixed commission, under Blacque Bey, has just been sent to Bulgaria, and is said to have full power mission. But it suits the purpose of the Turks well enough. Does it not prove that the Government is deeply moved" by what has happened and that it is desirons of continuing that paternal watchfulness over its beloved children which it is ever flaunting in the face of the public? On the authority of La Tarquie-one of the few journals here which have not been suppressed because they dared tell the trath—we have it that this commission has taken with it "several thousands of pounds" for the relief of the sufferers. Has the issue of paper money enabled the Government to exercise this act of generosity so as in some measure to alleviate the suffering of which it has been the cause, or is this statement merely another imposture upon public credulity for the purpose of leading it to believe that the Porte is really desirous of making substantial amends for the past! "Several thousands of pounds" is rather vague, especially when we are asked to believe that this sum comes out of the coffers of a virtually bankrupt Government and has not been raised by public subscription.

Commissions, by the way, are in vogue here. Mr. Baring, who returned from Bulgaria about a month igo, has, like a school-boy whose task did not meet with the approval of his master, been sent to do his work over again-a duty which I hear the English Commissioner does not take to very graciously. It appears that the Porte has asserted its ability to prove that the English Commissioner was misled on the first occasion, and Sir Henry Elliot has therefore sent him with Blacque Bey's commission, to give them an opportunity of adducing evidence before him to this effect. This is another act of the English Embassador which proves his persistence in lisbelieving the magnitude of the Turkish atroci ties in Bulgaria; and yet Mr. Baring's preliminary account. Mr. Schuyler's two reports, and the letters of the special correspondents of The Daily News and Cologne Gazette ought to be enough to satisfy any-

EFFECT OF WAR RUMORS IN THIS CITY. MERCHANTS WAITING FOR FURTHER NEWS-EFFECTS UPON TRADE IN CASE OF A WAR.

In the absence of any news from Europe in regard to the further progress of the pending war be tween Russia and Turkey, Wall-st. yesterday was comparatively quiet. Gold opened in the morning at % per cent below the closing figures of the previous day, and throughout the day the prices ranged between 110% and Exchange Bank for the past few days have been as folows: Oct. 19, \$83,670,000; Oct. 18, \$57,598,000; Oct. 17, \$25,680,000; and the average for the six days prebank are for the business of the day next preceding. At the Stock Exchange the greatest fluctuations were in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson Canal stocks, the former varying 45s per cent, going at one time as high as \$1%-the highest figures reached since the recent important decline-and closing at 78%, % per cent higher than the closing figures of Wednesday. Delaware and Hudson fluctuated between 74 and 80, closing at 771g. There was little excitement attending the day's transactions, although every one was anxiously waiting for important news from Europe, for which constant inquiry was made throughout the day. Indeed, the probability of a war in

European war, a TRIBUNE reporter called upon a number of prominent dealers of this city, and asked an excession of opinion upon the subject. In many cases it was difficult to obtain this, for there seemed to be a general retieence among the merchants. Many seemed to think that a war was improbable, remarking that the would be found to take a leading position in such a movement. At all events they have a profound belief in the existence of the English Establishment. But on this question so indeed has Mr. Gladstone. The only hope of the Liberal party as at present organized lies in the adoption by the new chief of a retrograde policy, and as this would never for a moment find favor with the country it is but a slender hope at best. But to go from speculation again to facts, I was informed the other day by a very eminent Radical member of Parliament that the Radicals do indeed dread this evaluation. My informant is one who sat in Parliament under Lord Palmerston's coalition government, and he only too well remembers the waiting game the Radicals had to play from that time till Mr. Gladstone came into office. The Whigs I am told, were jealous of the concessions made to the Radicals by Mr. Gladstone, and that his final refrement was pressed upon him by the Whig section. A well-known Liberal newspaper proprietor has boasted openly in a political club that he formed one of a deputation to Mr. Gladstone with the reason why the paper of which this gentleman is proprietor. The saloons of Marlborough House have been open to the same than the vent on of office. It is said that he reason why the paper of which this gentleman is proprietor. The saloons of Marlborough House have been opened to him as to another journalist who recently began the career of his newspaper with an onslanght upon the Prince of Wales. I will not personally vonch for the accuracy of the statements, but I will say that they reach me from a source upon which I can implicitly rely. If true, they show that the old Whig families, no less than the old Tories and even involving the same and even of the Produce Exchange, said to the reporter : " In ea-

### A GREAT EXHIBITION DAY.

STATE DAYS AND THE TOURNAMENT. DMISSIONS REACHING 175,000-RECEPTIONS BY

THE GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND AND DELAWARE -75,000 People on George's Hill-Delaware WINS THE TOURNAMENT PRIZE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. the later entrances probably brought the total close upon rived from Wilmington, Baltimore, and Washington. incre sed by thousands of people from Philadelphia and the neighboring country. One of the Baltimore At length public opinion became excited to such an extent throughout the whole civilized world that the Government felt constrained to make some show sisting of the 5th and 6th Egziments. In the of punishing the guilty, and it was reported ten days foreseen Gov. Carroll arrived, accompanied by a mili-ago that several of the leaders of the troops who had tary staff in uniform. Gov. Cochrans of Delaware also escort of Wilmington troops. President Hawley of the Board of Finance received the distinguished visitors at State by G. W. L. Findlay of Baltimore, and Gov. Car-Philippopolis in some measure accounts for this by saying that Tosim Pasha, one of those who took a oration was delivered by the Hon. W. G. Whitely. Both midings were prettily decorated with flags and bright

tracted far more notice than orations or parades, was

adjority of the bookers on was only the susual and damed horsemen on their spirited animals dashing under the arches.

The heights entered for the contest were selected from a very large number who wished to compete over 200 the said. They numbered 15, and 13 of them selected arch one of the original States to represent, while one hamploned the Union and the other the Centennial. Their names were: H. Croner, New-Hampshire, E. H. McFarland, Jr., Massachusetts; William P. Bryan, Somesthent; George V. Bacon, New-Yers; C. D. Chapman, New-Jersey; Heat, M. Perry, Pennsylvania; R. L. Kane, Delaware; R. W. Hereford, Maryland; E. F. Sallagher, Virginia; J. M. Hardy, North Carolina; F. Nelson Jarboe, South Carolina; C. A. Fox, Georgia; Barles White, Jr.; the Centennial, and A. B. Smit the Barles white, pr.; the Centennial, and A. B. Smit the Chion. Three or four appeared in gay costumes of the others except their sashes and plumed hats. A number of heralds and marshals added celat to the performance by galloping about in a frantic fashion before the seguning of the tilting, and excerting the successful coughts to the judges' standafterward. Col. S. Marshall suit of Maryland was Caled Marshall. Each knight randire courses. The belaware knight, Mr. Kane, took tiers the prize, securing cigat rings out of nine. The Centernial Knight, Mr. White, won the second prize; Mr. Bryan, Connecticut's champion, the third, and Mr. Jarsoc, South Carolina's representative, the fourth. The three last mentioned knights each took six rings on their three first litts, and on another trial took three, two, and one in the order given. Mr. Hereford of Maryland eight the cross of the code given. Mr. Hereford of Maryland eight the code given. Mr. Hereford of Maryland eight the code given. Mr. Hereford of Maryland eight the code given. Mr. Hereford of Maryland tree first filts, and on another trial took fixer, two, and the in the order given. Mr. Hereford of Maryland diped the fifth or the first or the first of the first or the fir

## CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

REPORTS AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS-NEED OF A REVIVAL

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19,-In the Christian Missionary Convention of the United States to-day D. R. Vanbuskirk of New-York, from the Committee on a Week of Prayer, presented a report recommending, first, that all preachers on the first Lord's Day in December next call attention to the vast importance of a general revival; second, that the remainder of that week be deroted to meetings for confession and prayer; third, that ugregations destitute of pastoral care be visit d by godly members of other congregations, and efforts made arouse them to more vigorous spiritual life; fourth, that the daily necessity of Bible reading and prayer be urged upon all families of churches; fifth, that each congregation arrange for a series of meetings to turn sinners to God. The report was adopted. The Committee on Bible Schools reported, recommending special work among colored people, that special aftention be given to the maintenance of the Louisville Bible School, and that aid be asked for the Southern Christian Institute. Adopted.

Adopted.

The following officers were elected: President, W. R. Pendleton; Vace-Presidents, A. I. Hobbs, R. Graham, and O. A. Burgess; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Munsell; Recording Secretaries, E. M. Green, M. Streator, and N. S. Haimes; Treasurer, James Leslie; Auditor, B. W. Wasson; also a Board of Managers and an Executive Committee. St. Louis was selected as the place for holding the next annual convention.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Bangon, Me., Oct. 19.—The coroner's jury have failed to discover sufficient evidence to implicate Smith, now under arrest, in the recent linekaport tragedy, and have sent for a skilled detective to work up the case. SANDY HILL, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The railroad station was plandered by robbers last night. They got only about 200 worth of money and could

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Andrew Terwilliger, a well known resident of Shawangunk, was killed yesterday. His horses ran away, dragging him along the ground until he died.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Bartholomew Hemm, a alcon-keeper, was shot and instantly killed yesterday by the ocidental discharge of a masket in the hands of Frederick W. Terick, who was intoxicated.

CAMPAIGN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN CONGRATULATION. ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. The Republican National Committee yesterday issued the following address of congratulation: REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Oct. 19, 1876.

The Republican National Committee congratulates the party which it represents and the country upon the re sults of the Fall elections already held. In Maine, a Republican majority of less than five thousand has been increased to nearly sixteen thousand. In Vermont, the old ascendency has been fully maintained. In Colorado, a Democratic majority of two thousand has been overcome and a Republican Governor and both branches of the Legislature have been elected, securing two United States Senators and three Presidential Electors. In Ohio, a Republican majority of 5,500 has been increased to between 9,000 and 10,000, and five Republican Congressmen have been gained. In Indiana a Democratic majority of 17,000 has been reduced to 5,000, with a gain of four Repub-Hean Congressmen and the Legislature upon joint ballot These highly gratifying results have been obtained in the face of frauds at the ballot box and an unparalleled use of money by the opposition. They show the drift of popular sentiment, and clearly indicate a national vie tory for the Republican party in November. All that is now necessary is to continue the vigorous prosecution of the canvass, to secure protection for all citizens in the and to practice the utmost vigilance upon the day of the election. Fortunately for the country, our candidates represent the best spirit of reform, to which they are pledged by every act and utterance of their lives. Their success alone will insure honest administration and preserve the Government from the unfriendly hands of those who recently sought to destroy it, and who now seek to prey upon its resources. Z. Chandler, Chairman.

R. C. McCormick, Secretary.

OFFICIAL FIGURES FROM OHIO. RETUENS FROM EVERY COUNTY EXCEPT ONE-RE-

PUBLICAN MAJORITY®FOR SECRETARY, 4,956-TWELVE REPUBLICAN AND EIGHT DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ELECTED. The official returns of the Ohio election, as

published in the newspapers of that State, have been recived from all the counties except Shelby. These returns are taken from the records sent to the See state, and there will be very little difference between the report to be made by that officer and the returns now published. In the comparisons made below the vote of Shelby County in each year is omitted. In 1874 that county gave 1,131 Republican votes for Secretary of State and 1.878 Democratic; in 1875 there were 1.759 Republican votes for Governor and 2.761 Democratic The vote below was for Secretary of State:

The vote below was for secretary of State:

Secretary.

1874.

Milton tsarnes (R.)..315.040

'Wm. Bell, jr. (D. 308.313 | Mr. Bell, ir. (D. 238.40)

E. S. Chapman (Pro) 1.771

Total vote 625.124 | Total vote 467.42

Rep. plurality 6.727 | Dem. plurality 17.20

Rep. majority 4.956 | Dem. majority 9.588

Rep. gam over774. 14.345

'Present incumbent. (Renominated in 1874.

The Prohibition vote was increased in only five counties, as follows: Highland, [Proble, and Warren, 3 each: Holmes and Perry, 2 each. In all the other counties the loss was large. The vote for Secretary this year, and fo Governor in 1875, compare as follows, emitting Shelby

County:

Secretary. 1876. | Governor.

Milton Barnes (R.) 315,469 | R. B. Hayes (R.).

\*Wim. Bell, jr. (b.). 308,3313 | Wim. Alien (D.).

E. S. Chapman (P.). 1,771 | Jay Odell (Pro.).

Total vote | 625,124 | Total vote

Rep. plurality | 4,956 | Rep. junjority |

Rep. gain over 1875 | 1,057 |

Tresent incumbent. | Renominated in 1875. 4,956 | Rep. majority ...... 1,957 | 1 Renominated in 1875.

Xth, XIth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, and XXth. The others elect Democratic members. A summany of the vote for this year and 1874 is given below ablican gain of 14,581 in the State, not in

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	14,115	170		31,655	100056	363
	15.837	29		12,097	10.861	Walte
16,080	13,185	67	2,446	11.11%	10,837	445
- 16 HB	12,775		242200	10000	10.095	107
16,006	17,112	122		12,591	0.2451	2.41%
2 0012	11,352	. 21		11,330	13,849	364
17,834	14,521	155		Eront.	A LINCOLUT	13/0/18

am 14,831 May County emitted each year; vote of County in 1874; May County emitted each year; 1,833, +fulcon County deach year; vair of County in 1874; Republican, Democratic, 1,052, † Including 3,427 Ind. Rep. votes.

ALLEGED REGISTRATION FRAUDS. CLAIMS THAT TRAMPS ARE REGISTERED FROM LODG-

ING-HOUSES.

The Fourth and Sixth Wards, bounded on the north by Candest, on the west by Broadway, on the east by the East River, and on the south by Spruce and Ferry-sis., forming the 11d Assembly District, compris the estion districts of the city where attempts at fraudulent voting are alleged to be most frequent. Within these wards are situated most of the tramp lodging houses which it is stated are now made use of for the purpose of allowing the thousands of vagrants in the city and from the surrounding country to register as qualified voters. Only the very lowest classes frequent these places, and they never stay in one house more than a few nights at a time. A description of one or two of these will give an idea of them all. At No. 508 Pearl-st, is a miserable cellar with one floor above, a large room, about 25 by 35 feet. Forty people are received here in the upper room every night, while in the cellar beneath the use of a chair is given for five cents; for twenty cents a "bunk" and a cup of coffee are furnished. At No. 15 New Chambers st, is the Amer icus Ledging House, conducted on a similar plan. About fifty persons find shelter here at fifteen cents for a bunk and five cents for a chair. At No. 46 Franklin-st. is an Italian place kept by a man named Boronea. It is is an Italian place kept by a man named Boronea. It is a dilapidated house, in which the proprietor claims to have space for from 85 to 100 people. At the Howard House, at Chatham and Roosevelt-sts., sixteen men have been registered, who all claim to be of American birth. The number of native-born applicants for registered, who all claim to be of American birth. The number of native-born applicants for registration in the Fourth and Sixth Wards has increased 200 per cent since the last election. In former years there were not more than five or six native voters in the Vth Election District, while now there are over forty. In the Vth District the persons registered on Wednesday might were 262 in number, of whom 106 were native born. The owner of the house at Chutham and Roosevelt-sts, was asked about some of his lodgers who registered on Wednesday, with the following results: William Brawley had not been seen for four days; — Bonner had not been there since Saturday; — Riley had not been seen for some time; — Livingstone was there some nights and some nights was away. The number of fraudulent naturalization papers presented is very large. In the Vth District eight papers have been seized. They are signed by James M. Sweeny and have the seal of the Superior Court affixed, but a few questions put to the beares are usually sufficient to prove their fraudulent character.

In 1868, just before the elections, naturalization papers were issued in blank by wholesale, signed by James M. Sweeny; these are the papers which are now presented. So carelessly was the work done that the men who received them, ignorant laborers for the most part, were not even instructed as to the laws governing naturalization, or else they have forgotten their lessons. To take one instance, william Doyle of No. 55 Cherry-st, states that he was over 21 when he came to this country; he never declared any intention to become a citizen, and does not remember going before any judge; he received his naturalization papers some months after landing. A dilapidated house, in which the proprietor claims to

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CITY CANDIDATES.

The Brooklyn Democratic City Convention,

which adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock last evening, was not called to order until five minutes after 8. Wilson G. Blume occupied the chair. After the calling of the roll of delegates, a motion, made by Col. John Meyenborg of the Eleventh Ward, that nominations for Controller be made, was carried. The name of William A. Burrill was put before the convention. Although there was a general expectation that Controller S. S. Powell would be renominated, and although Mr. Burrill's name had not en mentioned in connection with the office, and was probably unknown to a considerable number of the memers of the convention, every delegate, as the roll was called, voted for Mr. Burrill, who was thereupon declared nominated ununimously. This announcement was received with slight applause. The nomina-

tion was a surprise to everybody but those who were in the secret of ex-Register McLaughlin's plans, and nu-merous inquiries were made in regard to the candidate just nominated.

The convention then, upon a motion of ex-Alderman The convention then, upon a motion of ex-Alderman Newman, adjourned for one hour. During the recess at address was made by Mr. Blume. Upon the reassembling of the convention, Mr. Burrill, who was present, begged to be excused from making a speech. The name of William A. Searing, for renomination as City Anditor, was offered by A. Simns of the First Ward. The nomination was unanimous on the first ballot. No further nominations were made, and the convention adjourned to mee on Saturday at 8 p. m.

NOMINATIONS TO CONGRESS.

Nominations to the XLVth Congress have been made since the last report as follows: VIII New York J. Mansseid Davis.
XIVth New York Michael H. Hersenberg.
VIIth New York S. S. Cox.
VIIIth New York Pernando Wood.
IXth New York Pernando Wood.
IXth New York Pernando Wood.
IXth New York Benjamin A. Willis.
XII New York George A Branfreich.
IV. Massachuzetts. Judge J. G. Abbott.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS Nominations to the State Assembly are re

ported as follows: 

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFLICT. GEN. SHERMAN NOT OPPOSED TO THE USE OF

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 19 .- Some interest is felt n regard to Gen. Sherman's personal views as to sendng troops to South Carolina. To-day, shortly before a protracted interview with the President relative to the movements of troops, Gen. Sherman said South Carolina has caused trouble enough in this country, and ought to be the last State to create disturbance now. Last night, at the array reunion, after deprecating any attempt to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Sherman 10,000,000 of people raise their hands against the old union or against the old flag, he knew that he himself and the Army of the Tennessee would be quick to avenge such afront. This statement was received with enthusiastic applicase, which could not be subdued for many minutes. said, in substance, that if any one man or 1,000 men or

RETALIATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 18 .- Six white men who were returning home from a Democratic meeting at Edgefield Court House, at twilight last evening, were fired upon by colored men in ambush. One man was instantly killed, and another severely wounded. Major Kline and other United States officers, at the request of

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA. The various detachments of artillery ordered to South Carolina are expected to arrive this morning and rendezvous at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island. The comonies selected are from the 1st and 3d Artillery of Gen. Hancock's command. From the former are Company B, Capt. Frank, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Company D. Capt. Frank, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Company D. Capt. D. Classon, Platisonry Barracks, N. Y.; Company H. Capt. Harkins, Fort Preble, Portland, Me.; Company I., Capt. Harkins, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor; Company I., Capt. Randall, Fort Independence; Company M. Capt. Langdon, Fort Transball, New-London. The companies of the 3d Artillery are Company B. Capt. McMilan, Fort Nagara; Company F. Capt. Scott, Fort Outario; Company H. Capt. Kelly, Madison Parracks; Company I., Capt. Marks, Fort Hamilton, and Company K. Capt. Livingston, Fort Wood, Bedlec's Island.

The companies will be organized in two battallons, under the command of Capts. Closson and Scott. They will be conveyed at 6 welock this evening by the Government steamer Henry Smith to Jersey City, whomed they will immediately priceed by way of Washington and Richmond to Columbia, S. C.

Boston, Oct. 19 .- Batteries I and L from Roston Harbor, and a battery from Portland, 90 men in all, leave to-day for Columbia, S. C. Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 19 .- Company F, 3d

Artillery, stationed at Fort Ontario, has been ordered to South Carolina, and will leave to-night,

VIEWS AT HEADQUARTERS.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROCLAMATION STRONGLY

APPROVED BY REPUBLICANS-DEMOCRATS DE-NOUNCE IT AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. The Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee was in session on Wednesday, but

transacted only routine business. Secretary Chandler was in attendance, having returned from Washington. who felt some little weariness, he said, after the extra-ordinary hand-shaking to which he was subjected at Newark; Gen. N. P. Banks, ex-Gov. Noyes of Onio, Charles C. Fulton, editor of The Baltumore American, and J. L. Thomas, jr., Chairman of the Maryland State Committee. The news of the President's decisive response to Gov. Chamberlain, in ordering troops to South Carolina, gave universal satisfaction, and the opinion was general that the demand for Government protection was argent

and imperative. Secretary Chandler, in conversation, said Presiden Grant could not have done otherwise with obeying the law of the land. He had acted strictly in accordance with the law and the Constitution and under the advice of the Attorney-General. The members of the Cabinet were a unit in support of the President's proclamation. Aside from the evidence received through Gov. Chamberlain, the Government was assured of the necessity of protection to the citizens of South Carolina The Government was determined to see that justice was upheld and violence and lawlessness put down. If the regular. United States troops did not suffice, State militia would be employed. Secretary Chandler said he anticipated some adverse criticism from the Democrats, but it ould be simply absurd to charge that the troops had been sent to South Carolina to intimidate the white vote at the ballet-box.

Ex-Gov. McCormick, Secretary of the National Comnittee, said he had heard no Republican make an unfavorable comment on President Grant's South Carolina proclamation. He himself was convinced that the presence of troops in South Carolina would alone retrain violence and secure a peaceable and fair election. Gov. Chamberlain, who was well spoken of by men who know him personally, had been eminently conservative in his political life, and on that account had not been very acceptable to the radical Republicans of his State. Mr. McCormick thought this was one reason for trusting his judgment in a matter of this kind. Private accounts showed there was nothing like free speech in South Carolina. He thought that President Grant, in matters pertaining to martial law and the Southern States, had been even more careful of doing justice and preventing unnecessary rigor than a civilian President might have seen. The following is an extract from a letter sent to the National Committee by a resident of South Carolina It was written less than a month ago:

who is known to the committee as worthy of credence, It was written less that a month ago:

We are now in the midst of one of the very worst campaigus known in the South since reconstruction. Our convention met in this city last week. Before a third of Sne delegates could depart for their nomes, after adjournment, we were apprised by telegraph of a "riot" in Aften and Barnwell Counties, between blacks and whites. A "riot" here means an attack upon colored Republicans by white Democrats, and the Democratic newspapers here acknowledge that not less than 44 colored men were killed during the above-mendoned riot, and only three whites are thus far reported inlured. Even laborers at work in the cotton-fields were brutally shot down, and mutlated. "An am whom I have known for eight years, and regard as trustworthy, reported to me what came under his observation or Tuesday, the 19th last. He went down the Port Royal railroad, as far as Ellenton, 20 miles from Augusta, Ga., when the conductor refused to take the train any further on account of reported fighting a few miles below, at a place called "Robbins's." Before leaving Ellenton he saw a former member of the Legislature, by the name of Coker, who was a delegate to the recent Republican convention, deliberately shot down in cold blood not 50 yards from the cars, where he was sitting. Coker did not leave this city for his nome till Sunday morning, and could not have reasked Ellenton till that very night. Consequently he could not in any way have been mixed up in the reported riots of Sunday. Coker was shot by 10 men, and while not suspecting the least danger. Two men shot into his body while he was lying on the ground dead, This man says he also saw two others lying by the side of this head shot cutively away. Both were colored. I firmly believe that not less than 100 colored men lie dead to-day in the counties before mentioued, and for no other reason than that they were Republicans. Abram S. Hewitt said to a Thuben's reporter yester. Abram S. Hewitt said to a Thub